

# The Lacombe Advertiser

AND CENTRAL ALBERTA NEWS.

VOL. X.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1908

NO 19

## Local and General.

Call and see the real Rose Hat Pins at Denike's.

Aunger & Shute, dental parlors, upstairs over Morris & Taylor's hardware store.

O. S. Akey and family left Monday evening for Ontario, California, where they will make their home.

S. Andrews has this week removed his boot and shoe repairing establishment to the Daykin building on Railway street, opposite the Adelphi Hotel.

Lacombe High School basketball team goes to Strathcona the latter part of this week to take part in a big tournament. We understand that the Central Alberta championship shield is the prize to be competed for.

Anniversary services in the Methodist church on Sunday November 8th. Rev. H. E. Gordon B. A. of Strathcona, will preach both morning and evening. On Monday 9, Thanksgiving night, supper will be served and a splendid concert given.

Auction Sale—J. J. Montgomery ten miles northwest of Bentley and half mile east of Forthess, will sell horses, cattle, hogs, implements and grain by public auction, on Thursday, November 12, commencing at 11 o'clock—Col. A. H. Garries, auctioneer.

"The Wolf" Company played to an appreciative audience here on the 19th. The play is full of action and kept the audience interested from start to finish. All will be pleased to know that this company will return in a few weeks with another up-to-date play.

Lacombe Marathon—Arrangements are being made to run a road race from Blackfalds to Lacombe on Thanksgiving day. A number of our athletes have already signified their intention of entering and a good list of entries is anticipated. F. McLearn has the arrangements in charge.

## Caught Napping?

These dark mornings—when it's so easy to take just forty winks too many—is when you know the value of a good Alarm Clock.

A well made alarm that won't forget to go off—one that we can thoroughly recommend—sells for \$1.50 guaranteed for one year.

C. R. DENIKE,

Graduate Optician and Watchmaker,  
Barrett Ave., Lacombe  
"Sign of the Gold Clock"

## Clark's Election is Invalid.

While on the face of the returns Clark has a majority of 169 in this riding, yet there were enough irregularities to invalidate the election. One poll was not opened at the appointed place, but was opened miles away.

Another poll, Smith's, the largest in the entire riding, was not held at all. This poll contains 92 townships. The exact voting strength of the poll is not known, but it must be considerable, as a large proportion of the homesteads are taken up and a fair per cent of the homesteaders must be British subjects here as elsewhere.

We do not know what action Mr. Root will take in the matter, but the election is certainly invalid and a new election can be demanded.

Red Deer town gave Mr. Root a majority of 183; Stettler 44; Erskine, his home town, gave him 33 out of 39.

Clark's strongholds were: Lacombe with a majority of 113, Didsbury 80, and Ponoka 44.

Other polls gave varying majorities, some for one candidate, some for the other.

Considering the enormous prestige the Liberals held by virtue of political patronage, already distributed and promised for the future; considering the vote catching capabilities of the location of government institutions pledged in exchange for ballots; considering the fact that the machinery of election was wholly in the hands of the party in power; the Opposition have every reason to feel proud of the showing they made.

Be it remembered that the change of just one vote in each of the 186 polling divisions in the riding would have given Root instead of Clark the majority.

The fight in the Red Deer constituency was the dirtiest put up by the Liberals in any part of Canada, the entire blame for which rests upon one scandal mongering Liberal newspaper and a small coterie of Grit backers, whose vile slanders thus put in circulation certainly had their effect.

### The Final Returns.

Edmonton Journal, Oct. 28.—The final returns of the election, so far as they are completed, leave the standing of the parties in practically the same position as that given by the Journal exclusively yesterday. The latest figures give one change in Ontario and one in Prince Edward Island.

In Ontario one seat has been added to the Liberal column, making the figures 39 Liberals and 46 Conservatives and in Prince Ed-

ward Island one seat is transferred from the Liberal to the Conservative column making the score two Liberals and two Conservatives.

The totals are Liberals 133, Conservatives 81, a Liberal majority of 51 as compared with a Liberal majority of 64 at the time of dissolution. There are still seven deferred elections; two in Quebec, three in British Columbia, one in Saskatchewan and one in Yukon.

The final returns by the provinces are:  
Manitoba.—Lib. 3, Cons. 7.  
Saskatchewan.—Lib. 8, Cons. 1.  
Alberta.—Lib. 4, Cons. 3.  
British Columbia.—Lib. 1, Cons. 2, Socialist 1.

Ontario.—Lib. 39, Cons. 46, Independent 1.

Quebec.—Lib. 52, Cons. 11.

Nova Scotia.—Lib. 13, Cons. 6.

New Brunswick.—Lib. 11, Cons. 2.

Prince Edward Island.—Lib. 2, Cons. 2.

Liberal majority 51.

Deferred elections:  
Quebec 2, British Columbia 3, Saskatchewan 1, Yukon 1.

Independent, Russell elected in East Toronto.

Elected by Government's Power.

Vegreville, Oct. 27.—The power of the government has elected W. E. White, Liberal, over F. A. Morrison, Conservative, by a majority of about 300, with five polls to hear from, out of a total of 120. It was a fight of vigilance all Monday on the part of the Conservatives, and but for the loyal support given their candidate by Conservative workers, it is the opinion of those who watched the polls that White would have rolled up a majority of a thousand or fifteen hundred. The Machine were brazen in their attempt to vote disqualified persons, and they rushed to the polls scores of Indians and others whose votes the watchful Conservative scrutineers blocked at every poll. At one polling station in the north, 183 names were on the list, out of which were only 115 legal votes. At another fifteen Cree Indians from nowhere were presented as enrolled electors. And this was the tale at all the polling stations. The Liberals saw to it that all persons under their control or who could be rounded up where on the

voters' lists, trusting to the polls being unmanned. The government party used their power scandalously and it is a tribute to the enthusiastic workers for Morrison that the majority was kept down as it was.

### PRESS COMMENT.

THE MAIL AND EMPIRE.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—The Mail says, under heading: "Beginning of The Fight." "Yesterday's encounter with King graft did not result in the destruction of that evil, but it inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy, and that of itself is a good sign. In the great centres of thought, Hamilton, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, and New Westminster enormous gains were made by the opponents of dishonesty and the majorities in most cases were overwhelming. Throughout the west the people, although fettered by the ruling faction, entered their protests against the policy of greed and were successful in weakening the influence of Sifton, and in purging parliament of Burrows, the man who holds so large a proportion of timber berths. It was not until Sir James Whitney had fought several battles in Ontario that the edifice of corruption fell and people were given redress to which they were entitled. In the Dominion arena, the process through which Ontario passed before relief came is in operation. The ruling men have lost the good will of the people and are now resorting to artificial maneuvers to hold themselves in power.

EDMONTON JOURNAL.

The speech with which, at the Alberta Hotel, Hon. Frank Oliver signalled his election, can hardly be described as a statesmanlike utterance. It revealed an irritation and pettishness that ill-becomes one holding so exalted a position as that of Minister in the government of Canada. Even after allowance is made for the chagrin and disappointment which the realization that he had lost ground in the estimation of his fellow citizens must have brought him, his address leaves considerable cause for criticism. It compares unfavorably with the good-humored remarks of Mr. Hyndman, and, after the sting of mortification has passed away, it will probably be regretted by Mr. Oliver himself.

**UNION BANK**  
OF CANADA

Open a Savings Account with the Union Bank of Canada—deposit, as often as you can, any sum from \$1.00 up, and watch your balance grow. There's satisfaction and security in it.

Interest at the highest current rate is paid 4 times a year. Money may be withdrawn at any time, without notice.

LACOMBE BRANCH: E. K. STRATHY, Manager.

Capital, Rent and Undivided Profits Exceed \$5,000,000

## Are You Saving?

Now, when money is coming faster than at any other season, are you laying by as much as you should?

## The W. E. Lord Co.

### A Car of Extra Choice Ontario Apples Will Arrive Soon

A car of selected apples from the well known Lucknow district, noted especially for its fine orchards of Northern Spys and Greenings. In order to secure these two varieties at their best—well ripened and matured, our shipment may be a little later than usual. We will have all the good varieties, and every barrel strictly No. 1 quality, the very choicest fruit.

Apples—100 boxes of fancy B. C. apples this week  
Price per box.....\$1.85 and \$2.00

Vinegar—Pure malt of extra strength, must be diluted before using, per quart.....20 c

Lump Sugar—In 2 lb packages, a new and cleanly way to buy it, per pkg.....25c

Hams—Extra Fancy Sugar Cured, mild and not too fat. Price per lb.....30 c

Coffee—The best Mocha and Java, we grind it for you, per lb.....35c

Onions—Alberta grown, nice size for pickling, per lb.....3 1/2 c

No. 1 Nova Scotia Cranberries, better flavor than Cape Cod or Jersey stock, per lb.....10 c

## THE W. E. LORD COMPANY. STORES

LACOMBE RED DEER

## Have you got a Hot-Water Bottle?

If not, call and inspect our stock of the latest and best makes.

We also have a new stock of toilet articles, such as soaps, perfumes, creams and powders.

## Skinner Drug Co.





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**ROUTING** is a heavy work with common cooking starch. It's a woman's pleasant, successful occupation with Celluloid Starch. Requires no rubbing—just soaks in. Irons don't stick—there's wax in the starch. Your grocer has it—or can get it.



**Celluloid Starch**  
Never Sticks. Requires no Cooking  
The Finest Starch Works, Limited, Rochester, Canada

**Stanfield's  
Unshrinkable  
Underwear**

fits perfectly. Every garment is tested on models and the exact size determined. All sizes from 22 to 70 inches.

3 winter weights.

Your dealer can easily get all desired sizes and weights, if he should not have them in stock.

"I notice," said Miss Sharp at the boarding house, "that Miss Flirt gets a great many letters in gentlemen handwriting."

"Perhaps," said young Mr. Per-

"she has been inviting sealed pro-

Little Loren had watched the rain pour down all day. Finally, when the clouds began to break away, he said: "Mamma, do you suppose those clouds will ever be fit to use again?"—The Delineator.

**FALLING SICKNESS**  
Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance,  
Nervous Troubles, Etc., positively  
cured by LIEBIG'S HIT CURE. Free trial

**SPECIAL TO GRAIN SHIPPERS**  
It takes years to learn the best methods of handling grain. We have had thirty years' experience in handling

grain in this country, have a branch office at Fort William and close business connections at all grain centres. Ship your grain through us for prompt returns and good services. Reference to Union Bank of Canada.

**Manitoba Commission Co.,**  
General Agents, Fort William, Ont.

**Prices Reduced,  
Quality the same**

Windsor Salt is actually cheaper than inferior imported salt, which is being sold throughout the west. Windsor Salt is absolutely pure. It requires less to properly

season food—goes farther—  
thus is more economical.  
You save money by  
using <sup>1955</sup> **Windsor**

**— You Can't Cut Out**

**A BUG SPAVIN or  
THOROUGHPIN, but**  
**ABSORBINE**  
will clean them off, and you work  
horse save time. These wood billocks  
remove the hair. Will tell you more  
you write. \$2.00 per bottle, deliver

**W. F. YOUNG, P.F.I., 137 Mechanic St., Springfield, W.**  
**LYMAN BONE & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents**  
 Also furnished by Martin Bels & Wyne Co., Windsor  
 The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Sals  
 and Henderson Bros Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

W. N. U. No. 707.

## The Advertiser.

LACOMBE, ALTA.

The Lacombe Advertiser is published every Thursday evening at its office Barnett Avenue Lacombe. Subscription \$2.00 per year in advance.

All kinds of Job Printing turned out in first class style.

F. B. SCHOOLEY, Publisher.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1908

### TYPHOID FEVER PREVENTION

A very valuable and informing paper on typhoid, its cause and prevention, was delivered by Dr. D. G. Revell, provincial bacteriologist, at the Provincial Medical Association meeting in Banff last month. The association recommended the paper for public press and the following article is the main and for the public, the most interesting part of his address.

Dr. Revell first touched briefly on the economic side of the cost of typhoid and gave some figures that are notable, he says, because they are exact.

In Pittsburg a series of cases, in the year ending June 30, 1907 was studied to ascertain the money cost. In 150 families, containing 1,000 individuals, there were 194 cases, including 87 wage earners, who lost 954 weeks, worth \$11,000 in wages; wage-earning attendants lost 182 weeks, worth \$1,500 wages. Fifty-three cases were treated in hospital, costing \$2,700 in hospital bills, \$8,200 was paid for doctors, nurses and medicine for cases treated at home. There were 11 deaths, a mortality of 5.7 per cent. Six funerals cost \$1,700.

The total cost of 194 cases was \$24,400 made up of \$12,500 loss of wages and \$11,900 for hospitals, doctors, nurses, medicine and funeral bills. These figures give an average cost of \$125 per case, or of \$2,300 per death.

I am not sure, says the doctor, that the \$125 for doctors, nurses, medicine and hospital bills should be reckoned as loss yet economically it is loss. Besides, no account is here taken of the value of the impairment of health and shortening of life of those who recovered. I think the actual money cost of each typhoid death in Alberta may be fairly correctly estimated at over \$2,000. Last year 88 deaths were reported from typhoid in this province and 91 from all other infectious and contagious diseases. Assuming a death-rate of 8 per cent for typhoid this gives 1,100 cases in the year, which at \$125 cost for each, makes \$137,500 expenses. Reckoning the value of each life lost at \$5,000 this disease caused a total loss of \$577,500 in Alberta in 1907.

The causation of typhoid, the epidemiology or ways in which the disease is spread, and its prophylaxis (or prevention) especially from the standpoint of the public hygienist is then discussed.

Causation in a general way as in the case of any infectious disease involves three requisites, viz:

1. The germ which causes the disease.

2. The channel or route of infection from patient to new victim.

3. Susceptibility of the new host (that is, the new victim).

In other words we may say that to produce a crop of typhoid there are necessary: 1. The seed; 2. The sower; 3. The soil. A great deal of interest attaches to the sower (or typhoid routes.) It

must be remembered that the "crop" (typhoid fever case) does not show until after the "seed" (typhoid germs) are "sown" (swallowing infected water). As is well known to everybody nowadays, the germ that causes typhoid is the bacillus typhosus or typhoid bacillus. Nothing else will produce typhoid fever. This germ is a minute plant, about three times as long as it is thick. So small is it that from 6,000 to 10,000 placed end to end would only make an inch in length. Much is known about this organism, but a great deal remains to be learned about it within the human body and outside it. One thing we do know is that its habitat (or place of natural existence) is within the human body and that every case of typhoid comes more or less directly from pre-existing case. No other animal is subject to the disease and the germ does not thrive ordinarily outside the body. "Getting infected human faces in the mouth" is the not very elegant yet explicit way of stating nearly the whole truth about typhoid infection. Bad sanitary or hygienic conditions, such as decaying animal or vegetable matter, dirty houses, defective drainage, bad plumbing, open cesspools, sewer gas, low state of health, etc., can not in themselves cause the disease but may favor the occurrence of it by lowering people's health, thus rendering the "soil" more favorable.

The better we understand the habits and properties of the causative agent of any disease, the more intelligently can we deal with it and thus be more successful in overcoming it. Let us, therefore, next consider some facts as to the habitat and conditions affecting the typhoid bacillus.

Viability. How long do typhoid germs survive under various circumstances. I shall discuss the chief places where the germs occur.

I. Longevity of typhoid in water. In a general way the following figures are true: 30 per cent of the germs survive one week in ordinary water; 10 per cent of the germs survive two weeks; 3 per cent of the germs survive three weeks; 1 per cent of the germs survive four to six weeks. It would be observed from these figures that about two-thirds of the survivors die each successive week or one-third survive. It is not known how long the few remaining ones may live.

These resistant few which remain after a month are the great menace to public supplies. We do not know whether they are more effective (that is more able to get past the natural defensive powers of the body) or not, but it is likely they are. How important this resistant one per cent (which may survive six weeks in water) really is readily appears from figures. A single typhoid stool may contain 1,000,000,000 (one billion) germs, one per cent of which is 10,000,000 (ten million). These are selected germs and just how long they will survive nobody knows.

Natural purification of water depends on several agencies: 1. As only one per cent survive six weeks in water, time is a great factor in the purification of polluted water. 2. Sedimentation, (or

settling) carries a great many to the bottom wherever the water is still enough to allow this. 3. The natural water are strong enough competitors of the typhoid bacteria, and their antagonistic effect on the latter very important in the removal of these by natural agencies. 4. Protozoans (the lowest form of animal life) and water plants also aid materially in removing them. The natural purification of water is, therefore a matter of time much more than of degree of water bacteriology, the old dictum that "Running water purifies itself," has been revised and corrected to read "Standing water purifies itself."

It may be added that the appearance of the water is improved much more quickly than real condition is. The apparent purification is always very much greater than the real. Therefore, good-looking water may really be extremely dangerous.

II. In milk the typhoid bacillus finds one of the most efficient ways by which it may reach a number of people and produce an epidemic, or at least an outbreak (the occurrence of a limited number of cases together).

The typhoid bacillus multiplies rapidly in sweet milk at room temperature (68 to 70 degrees). Cold, of course, checks or prevents the growth.

The dangerous character of the milk as a typhoid spreader depends on three circumstances, viz: first, its great liability to exposure to infection; second, its being a most excellent culture medium, or food in which the germs can grow and multiply; and third, its being used raw for food or drink. It is most liable to infection in three ways: 1. From water used either to dilute the milk, which I believe is rare outside of large cities, or to rinse out the milk cans and other milk utensils after they are washed.

2. From dirty hands of a dairy employee who is a "typhoid carrier" or is convalescent from a mild attack, or is a so-called "walking case."

3. By flies, which are so prone to "seek their solace and find their fate" in the milk or cream pitcher, seeding the contents with various kinds of bacteria including quite possibly those of typhoid. Of these three ways in which milk becomes infected the second is by far the most prolific and dangerous. When it occurs the health of all who use the milk from that dairy is endangered.

III. Ice is not a very great menace as a typhoid container. In the first place, the bacteria of all kinds, as well as suspended solids and even part of the dissolved solids in the water are excluded during the freezing of the water. They are literally "frozen out." As the water solidifies into ice crystals the impurities are not enclosed in the ice but are left in the unfrozen water. Ice frozen in the ordinary way contains usually only 1 per cent of the bacteria as does the underlying water. This removal of bacteria from water by freezing equals purification by the best sand filtration.

In the second place, typhoid bacteria do not survive a low temperature long, but die out rapidly at the freezing point. Only 10 per cent survive one day in ice and

only 1 per cent survive two weeks. Stored ice is remarkably free from bacteria of all kinds.

The danger of ice being a source of typhoid, however, lies in the faulty method of handling it by which it is usually, if not always, more or less contaminated by dirty boots, dirty wagons, dirty clothes and hands, dirty sidewalks etc. If the butcher handled his meats as the iceman does his ice we would not eat them. Of course, the ice is continually melting, and so being washed off slightly by its own water, and it is seldom put into food or drink, yet people often handle ice and then handle food ready for the table. On the other hand meat is very seldom eaten without being cooked and thus being sterilized at least over its whole surface.

IV. In oysters typhoid lives two or three weeks, or longer than they are usually kept before being used. The oyster may become infested during the fattening to which it is sometimes subjected by being placed in fresh water. This is usually done at river mouths in water which is very liable to be sewage polluted. The germs may be in the oyster's intestine, and thus may escape being killed by cooking. Other shellfish are also liable to be carrying agents. Belfast City has furnished a classical example of a "vicious circle" in typhoid fever. The country people near the city would gather and use the clams on the shores of the river or slough into which the city sewage passes. When they had eaten the clams and got typhoid they would then carry the typhoid back to the city people in milk and on vegetables, or the city water supply would be contaminated by the country people living on the drainage area from which the supply was drawn. Probably also some of the city people went out to the country and got their typhoid there.

In general, typhoid fever is a rural, rather than an urban disease, and many of the autumn cases are among returned vacationists just back from the country. It is a curious fact that people who are away from home and drink water which is in regular and constant use, are much more apt to be infected or to be ill than are the regular users of the water. These latter seem to acquire a "tolerance" or immunity towards the germs in the water they use daily.

V. In flies. Germs of many kinds occur on the feet and in the intestines of flies. The germs are thus apt to be deposited on any exposed food or object by the fly's feet or in the "fly specks." The typhoid germ will live 23 days in the fly's intestine. Undoubtedly, household flies play a very large part in spreading locally in the neighborhood where any case is not properly cared for. In some cases where privies are not properly constructed and where flies are allowed uncontrolled opportunity to breed and to ply their trade they may actually be the main cause of the spread of typhoid, producing what is known as "fly epidemic" of typhoid. This was the case in Winnipeg city, where, however, the former unsanitary conditions have been greatly diminished, or perhaps almost removed entirely by the highly commendable work of the efficient medical health officer.

A fly's egg in ten days becomes a mature fly ready to lay 100 to 120 eggs. Assuming that one-half of each brood of flies are females and that there is opportunity for their eggs to be laid and to hatch (manure piles, garbage, etc.) every female fly will produce 120 (first generation) in ten days, 7200 (second generation) in 20 days, 432,000 (third generation), in 30 days, and 25,920,000 (fourth generation) in forty days. A total of over forty-six million flies in forty days from one fly. How very important it is then for every household, and especially every stable-keeper to clean up and keep his premises clean!

VI. In soil. Typhoid bacilli will live two months in moist soil, but do not multiply there. The germs can be washed eighteen inches through fine, closely-packed earth. Organic matter or sewage in the soil, may retain living typhoid germs twenty-five days. Sunlight has very little effect on typhoid in soil; 122 hours of direct

sunlight seems to have no influence on the typhoid germs. Freezing has little harmful effect on typhoid in soil.

In many instances typhoid discharges thrown upon the surface of the ground or buried shallow in winter and exposed to freezing and sunlight for months have finally been transferred in spring to water used for domestic purposes and have produced widespread epidemics.

VII. "Typhoid-carriers" are persons who continue to harbor and give off typhoid germs, after convalescence from the disease is completed and they have returned to regular occupations. The infection in these cases usually remains in the gall-bladder, and gallstones frequently has typhoid germs for nuclei. Two recent such cases are of special interest. "Typhoid Mary," discovered in New York, is a cook, (or was) who in the course of four years' service in seven different families infected 23 people, with fatal results in 3 cases, yet she was all the while in good health herself. A more recent instance is that of a woman who infected several boarders 51 years after she had typhoid.

Such cases are especially dangerous when they exist among cooks, bakers, or dairy workers, and their occurrence impresses us with the importance of the "defensive barriers" against typhoid.

## NEW Blacksmith Shop

I have opened a Blacksmith Shop next to the Planning Mill, Lacombe, and am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line, including plow work, wood work and horse shoeing.

FRED TAYLOR

## FRANK VICKERSON

Financial Agent  
Money to Loan  
Lacombe Alberta.

## Money to Loan at 8 per cent.

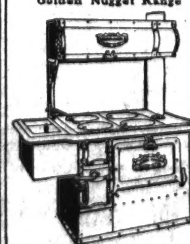
Money to loan on first class farm security at 8 per cent. School debentures purchased. For further particulars apply to the

## Western Canada Land & Brokerage Co. Ltd

### Let us place this range in your kitchen and end your cooking worries

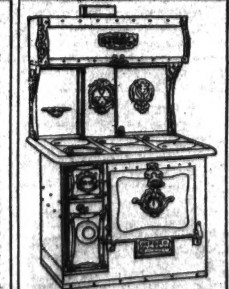
Get rid of the fret of a sulky range—the waste of fuel—the spoiling of food—the careless labor. Free yourself from the kitchen drudgery that goes with a poor range.

#### GURNEY-OXFORD Golden Nugget Range



In your kitchen and all your cooking worries will end. The Gurney-Oxford Golden Nugget Range is built of dead flat, patent riveted steel, and lined with asbestos. It won't crack nor warp—it will last a lifetime.

The range is lined with asbestos millboard and riveted firmly so none of the heat can leak out. The Gurney-Oxford Golden Nugget Range is fitted with the Gurney-Oxford reversible grate—the very latest improvement. This grate will save more fuel than any other grate that's made. When you turn the handle the interlocking teeth of the grate cut off the dead ashes from the bottom of the fire, giving a clear draught and a quick, responsive fire. All the cost is thoroughly burned to a fine, white ash—there is absolutely no waste. The grate can be removed without removing a bolt or disturbing the linings. Wood burning grates are supplied when required. The fire linings are easily removed without disturbing the top of the range. That saves money in repairs.



This range—the Gurney-Oxford Canadian—contains the greatest improvement in ever seen in a range. It has been produced, instead of the heat being carried to the back of the oven, a special directional fire divides it and forces it over the front of the oven. This method gives a perfectly even temperature all over the oven. The range is fitted with the Gurney-Oxford reversible grate—the latest and best grate. The Gurney-Oxford is built of the finest planed steel—the finish step, with asbestos lining. It is a range you would like to tell your friend about and you should know more about it.

The Gurney Standard Metal Co., Limited  
Morris & Taylor, SELLING AGENTS LACOMBE

GURNEY-OXFORD Canadian Range









# The Art of Powdering

WHAT could be more important or more engrossing than the selection of the dainty little trifles that go to make the lotus of a dainty woman? She must not only have the usual attractive touches to her costume, but even the things unseen must be perfection.

Powder vehicles are important, and are made in various ways. Some are of glass, with silver tops and have a tiny powder puff within. This milady uses in any way that strikes her fancy. There is also a little home-made puff, a bag of knitted wool, with a tiny bag of muslin inside holding powder. The muslin is not thick enough to keep the powder from sifting through, so the knitted bag may be used as a powder puff. Unless shaken, the powder remains in the bag.

Sometimes, too, milady sprinkles her powder on absorbent cotton, which she fastens into a dainty white cover. This may be carried in her stocking, and when the cover is soiled it may be washed. Such a portable little bag will always be found useful, particularly on hot summer days, when milady feels that a little dash of powder would make her a new woman.

Powder leaves, too, are satisfactory. They are so arranged that they may be used at any time or in any place. They are of great value when automobile, for they may be easily applied without the powder blowing away.

Sometimes a powder bag, like that carried in the stocking, is carried in the handkerchief; then, when the mouchoir is taken out, it may be rubbed lightly over the face and a little of the powder will stay. Such a contrivance is an invaluable assistance—particularly when shopping—and the whole may be easily carried in one of the dainty bags of cretonne which at present are so much used.

There are hand-embroidered reticules, too, that are used for carrying powder. Boxes of tin or pasteboard, glass and ebony are so nice for sprinkling the powder on sunburned arms or prickly heat, that enemy of dainty skins. There is no friction to irritate delicate skins when this sifter is used.

With all these many aids to beauty it seems almost inconceivable that any one would be willing to look tired, hot and sticky, when it takes

## Crocheted Powder Puff

but a very few minutes to make a powder bag. It may be made of the coarsest of cretonne and it would be just as useful as though it were made of the finest satin or damask. Surely, here the French women have the advantage of the Americans. They would never think of leaving home without taking with them all the things that make them comfortable.

With all these many aids to beauty it seems almost inconceivable that any one would be willing to look tired, hot and sticky, when it takes

## To Reduce Hips

MRS. T. B.—The following exercise, if persevered with, will reduce flesh round the hips. First, raise the outstretched arms above the head, the body retaining its erect position, then bend slowly forward from the waist, so that the fingers come as near touching the floor as possible, without straining in any way. This is done without bending the knees. In recovering position, let the arms relax and sink down as the body straightens up. Second, with hands placed lightly on the hips, the fingers pointing forward, let the body drop forward easily, so that it is bent at the waist. This must be done gently, as by jerking more harm than good is done. From this bent position roll the body round to the right, counting four for it to reach the position of being bent over the side, then to the back, being careful to do it very easy at first, till the muscles have gained strength, for an exaggeration of the movement may cause real pain. Then on to the left, and back to the front. Practice again, only start toward the left. The waist acts as a pivot on which the trunk swings, and the head is easily relaxed. In the third exercise the hands have the same position, but now the body is bent forward from the waist, then back, then to the right and left. Each movement should occupy four counts. Take these exercises gently, but let the movements be firm and strong. Avoid the slightest strain of the muscles. No corsets should be worn while practicing them.

## Eyelash Stain

M. K. C.—Here is a perfectly harmless stain for eyebrows and lashes: Gum arabic, one dram; india ink, one dram; rosewater, four ounces. Powder the ink and gum and triturate with the rosewater until you get a uniform black liquid in a powder, and then add the remainder of the rosewater. Oxide of zinc ointment may also be used.

## Always Purchase Good Combs

It is a mistake to economize on anything will do. There is no greater mistake, as concern, rough or jagged teeth not only break the hair, but often irritate the scalp.

If one can afford it, tortoise shell makes an ideal comb; those of ivory are equally good and even more costly. If celluloid is used, be certain that it is perfectly smooth on the points and sides; also, do not use it too near a flame, as it is inflammable. The teeth should be fine, strong and rounded.

## Sugar Does Not Affect Teeth

We have read that if children be allowed to eat sugar they will have bad teeth in consequence. There is no foundation whatever for such a notion. The negroes of the West Indies are excessive consumers of sweets. They eat an enormous amount of sugarcane, molasses and raw sugar, yet these people have particularly fine teeth. Whatever other injuries sugar may be capable of doing to the human system, it is very certain that it does not do any injury to the teeth, either in old or young persons.

## The Convenient Powder Book

## Advice to Correspondents

### To Remove Pimples

C. H. C.—Take a good blood purifier, abstain from rich, unwholesome food, and use a cream for pimples, recipe of which is given below:  
Petrolatum, one ounce; lanolin (anhydrous), one ounce; hydrogen peroxide, one fluid ounce; acetic acid, one fluid dram.  
This preparation, usually employed for the removal of pimples, may be also used for blackheads.

### An Excellent Rouge

MRS. R. Y.—I feel quite confident that the following recipe will be just what you want: Sweet almond oil, four ounces; white wax (melted), 25 grains; spermaceti, 320 grains; benzoin (finely powdered), 120 grains; rice powder, 220 grains; pure carmine, fifteen grains. Blend the fats in the inside receptacle of a custard boiler; add carmine while they are heating, the rice powder and carmine while cooling, and the tincture last of all. Spread it on the face and neck gently and carefully, rubbing it into the skin, and avoid getting it into the eyebrows or close to the eyes. Powder with any flesh-colored powder or velveteen, applying freely with a puff; and, after a little while, wipe off with a bit of camellia. This makes as effectually as a plaster of pates and paints all slight imperfections, without having the repulsive artificial look which they give. By artificial light it is ir-ecreptible.

### Two Recipes

A. BARGENT—You will have no difficulty in making up the following recipe for tooth powder: Precipitated chalk, four ounces; powdered castor seed, eight ounces; powdered camphor, one ounce. Triturate the camphor in a mortar, moistening it with a very little alcohol. Add other ingredients. Mix thoroughly and sift through a fine bolting cloth.

To whiten your arms and hands bathe them in buttermilk. Or a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin on an ounce of rosewater forms a lotion which is excellent for whitening the skin.

### A Heavyweight

G. W. D.—The best way to work off superfluous flesh is by exercising. Take long walks; do not stroll along, but set a pace and keep it up throughout the entire walk. Diet yourself, avoiding all starchy and sweetened food. Exercise for reducing different parts of the body are published almost weekly upon this page, and it would be well for you to try some of them.

### For Sunburn

THE VILBIE—When the face has become sunburned, mix the following ingredients together and apply the preparation to the affected parts: White petrolatum, two and one-half ounces; paraffine wax, one-quarter ounce; lanolin, one ounce; water, one and one-half ounces; oil of rose, three drops; alcohol, one-half dram.  
Nothing is better for cleaning hair brushed than ammonia. It does not soften the bristles as soap and soda do. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia into a quart of water and mix thoroughly. In the solution, pressing the back of the brush out of the water, dip the bristles, then place in clear water and dried in the air.

## Making Powder Bag

### Massage Cream for the Bust

MABEL W.—I agree with you that a cream is what you need to develop your bust, and the recipe I am giving you will be a good one for you to have made up:  
Lanolin, five ounces; spermaceti, one-half ounce; mutton tallow (freshly tried), four ounces; coconut oil, four ounces; oil of sweet almonds, four ounces; tincture of benzoin, one dram; oil of neroli, twenty drops.  
Mix as you would any cream of the sort. Rub on gently at night.

### To Remove Scars

CONSTANT READER—Here is the formula for a salve which has been most successful in fading slight scars, and it will help to get rid of the marks left by the scratches: Lanolin, two drams; ointment of biniodine of mercury, one dram. Rub in well once a day.

When the lips burn after a long ride through the wind, rub a mixture of rosewater and glycerine like them. This will relieve the burning sensation in a very short time.

### Two Recipes for Toilet Water

MRS. WILLIAM H.—I am giving you recipes for two toilet waters, lavender and violet: Oil of lavender, six fluid ounces; alcohol, forty-eight fluid ounces; rosewater, eighteen fluid ounces; magnesium carbonate, one avoirdupois ounce.

Essence of rose, seven fluid ounces; essence of cassia, two and one-half fluid ounces; alcohol, fifty-six ounces.

### Causes of Falling Hair

PENNYFARTH—Bleaches, dandruff, eczema, washing with too strong soap, neuralgia, headache and worry are some of the many causes for falling hair. Careful treatment should be administered. Brush it gently every night, then give the scalp a good massage for fifteen or twenty minutes, using the tips of the fingers. The following is an especially good tonic recipe, and it is a good idea to rub a tonic into the scalp while massaging:  
Cologne, eight ounces; tincture of cardamom, one ounce; oil of English lavender, one-half dram; oil of rosemary, one-half dram.

### Show of Cucumbers

ANNA—One of the best remedies for sunburn and freckles is as follows: Two small cucumbers, four ounces olive oil, two ounces lanolin, one dram white wax, one dram spermaceti.  
Slice the cucumbers, removing the seed and place in the oil. Leave for twenty-four hours. Strain.



To Remove Warts  
D. R. V.—You will find this recipe for removing warts very good:  
Mix one grain of paraffine with nine parts of flexible collodion, and apply to wart three times a day. After two or three days the epidermis peels off, and the wart will come with it.

Here is a formula which makes a very good lotion for inflamed skin: Boracic acid, one dram; distilled white hazel, two ounces; rosewater, two ounces. Oxide of zinc ointment may also be used.



## PRETTY ELBOWS

After the long light the elbows should be briskly rubbed with a fresh brush to increase the circulation and stimulate the tissues. The brush also removes the dead skin, and soon the fresh new skin will replace the ugly "goose-skin". Then the flesh brush need not be used so frequently, though the hot bath should be continued.

After the brushing use hot sweet almond oil and massage it well into the skin. Rub it for at least ten minutes and afterward knead the elbow in absorbent cotton soaked in oil. This method, if the instructions are fully carried out, is sure to work improvement.

Every night the elbows should be held in a basin of hot water and allowed to remain there for at least ten minutes. Do not let the elbow touch the hard bottom of the basin, but let it come in contact only with a folded towel.

No one can expect to have soft elbows when they are continually used as props for the head. Do not rest the



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## Local and General.

Just as we close the forms on this issue word comes from Strathcona that the Lacombe basketball team has come off victorious in the championship games.

**Anniversary Services in the Methodist Church on Sunday and Monday, November 8th and 9th.** Special sermons on Sunday and concert on Thanksgiving night, November 9th.

**Auction Sale—K. D. Suderlund** will sell horses, cattle, implements, green feed, hay etc., by public auction at his place, six miles north of Eckville and twelve miles west of Bentley, on Saturday, November 14.—Ervin S. Stanley, Auctioneer.

The Blackfalds Presbyterian church will hold its fifth annual concert on Friday evening, November 6th. The ladies of the congregation will spare no pains to prepare a bountiful repast for those who may favor them with their presence. After supper the entertainment will be held in the Public Hall. The program will be furnished by local talent assisted by friends from Red Deer and Lacombe.

### Woman and Horse Attacked by a Lynx.

As Mrs. Jas. Scott, of Morning-side, was driving home the other day she was suddenly attacked by a large lynx, which leaped from a tree, landing between the pony and the dash board. The horse took fright, and threw Mrs. Scott out, but, becoming entangled in the lines, the horse did not run far. Recovering herself, she made for the horse's head. The lynx was not to be beaten off, and came up to rather close quarters again. He made some angry lunges, but ultimately turned into the brush. It was an exciting experience, and one Mrs. Scott will not readily forget. She was badly bruised, and the harness and buggy practically destroyed.—Ponoka Herald.

### May Defeat Boss Graft.

Winnipeg, Oct. 27.—Revised returns show that Selkirk has gone Conservative, Bradbury is leading by over one hundred with only nine small polls to come in which will not affect the result.

There will also certainly be a recount in Brandon, where Sitton has 16 of a final majority, while there are contested ballots which Conservatives claim will give Daly the seat when these are adjudicated upon.

The present summary for Manitoba is eight Conservatives and two Liberals with a recount in Brandon.

### Marriage.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Aalberg, Lacombe, on October 30th, by Eld. J. W. Boynton, Mr. L. Morrill, of Leduc, and Mrs. Bessie R. Rice, of Bullockville. The newly married couple will spend the winter at Leduc.

An unprecedented number of homestead patents will be issued at Ottawa during the next few days. Wonderful how time flies, and how men are able to perform their homestead duties during the campaign days.—Winnipeg Tribune.

The jolt handed out to Hon. Clifford Sifton in this province is what might be termed No. 1 Hard.—Winnipeg Telegram.

### HOW IT WAS DONE.

Edmonton Journal: If clergy-men with a text book upon which to preach non-political sermons they will find it in the aftermath of the election of last Monday.

It has come to a very low ebb in Canadian politics when a great political party resorts to the naturalization and voting of some 200 or 350 Chinamen in order to secure the return of its candidate. Up until last Saturday, it is estimated that over 1,000 aliens were naturalized, or alleged to be by Liberal workers. That seventy-five per cent of these were not entitled to the franchise is quite evident from the very large number who in this city alone, were blocked by Conservative scrutineers. In one poll there were no fewer than half a dozen who when asked for their papers innocently told the Deputy Returning Officer that "they were in the Liberal rooms." One man stated that he had his papers and produced them. When off his guard he blantly told the officer that he was only two years in the country. Another told a Deputy Returning Officer that he had made application but that his papers were "in the post office." When pressed for answers to certain questions put to him he admitted he met a man on the street who told him he would have him naturalized and that he could vote. These are facts, cold facts, told in polling booths in the presence of witnesses and ought to be fit subjects for sermons of a very practical character.

The voting of Chinamen by the Liberal organization is certainly a reflection on that great party. Not a Chinaman who had been naturalized on the "rush" order was left off the enumerators' lists, but in scores of the polls old timers came in only to find their names not on and had, of course, to be sworn. In one poll an old gentleman came in to poll his vote. He had lived in the division for the best of twenty-five years and yet, according to the enumerator, he had no vote. It developed later on that some ten or fifteen years ago he had a quarrel with Mr. Oliver and had been voting against him since. Chinamen and people who had not been in the country three years nevertheless had votes—they were British subjects!

Several Chinamen have since Monday admitted they voted for Oliver because they were promised their poll taxes would be reduced. These are facts and cannot be denied.

In the constituency of Victoria Morrison was defeated simply because of the naturalized vote. The lists were rotten to start with and besides there were those who took the oath and in undefended polls were rushed through and then driven off to other polls.

In the city of Edmonton yesterday, a man admitted that he voted three times on Monday. In one poll a man's vote was blocked. He was driven off in a Liberal team to another poll, where he was again turned down, but the driver was given orders to proceed to still another. He probably voted.

Vigilant scrutineers held this bogus vote down to a remarkable extent, but still odd ones were railroaded in at almost every poll. In the rural districts strangers were

voted and then driven off elsewhere.

Scores of foreigners admitted they were told in the Liberal rooms and by Liberal workers that they should vote for Oliver if they just signed their intention papers. They also admitted they never paid a cent to get "naturalized," as they thought.

Mr. Oliver in speaking to his supporters from the balcony of the Alberta Hotel, called the Conservatives "Hooligans." It may be possible that this will be reiterated from now on by Mr. Oliver's personal organ. Some of the most respectable citizens of the country are Conservatives and Mr. Oliver calls them Hooligans, but the Chinaman or the foreigner who is in the country only a few months is a loyal, patriotic Canadian, a worthy British subject, because he voted for the great Liberal party! Well, the reflection is unworthy of Mr. Oliver. The Conservatives have been accused of carrying on a campaign of slander and calumny, but they never stooped as low as to call the government, much less the Liberal party, Hooligans.

They can, however, afford to take the insult considering the fact that the gentleman who made it received the support of such British subjects as Chinamen and misguided foreigners, who had been taught or "schooled" to perjure themselves so as to vote for him.

### PRESS COMMENT.

#### THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—Referring editorially to the election the "Witness" today says: "We must own to being surprised at the election, yet not too delighted, though fine tribute has been paid to Laurier. The election was fought almost purely on moral grounds. There was no divergence on either hand. It was simply a campaign of mutual crimination. We assume, therefore, that the people have elected just what persons pleased them best. Their sympathies seem in many cases to have been evoked for, not against, those who were most spoken against if not incriminated. The election seems to say, like the angel of revelation: 'He that was unjust, let him be unjust still. He that was filthy, let him be filthy still.' The people do not elect the best men or the worst, but simply those who fairly represent the average morality of the people themselves."

#### TORONTO NEWS.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—The News says: According to a despatch from Montreal, Le Canada the chief Liberal organ of Montreal, will say today: "The present victory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will prove the death blow to the race cry established by the Conservative party. Despite the efforts of Orangemen in Ontario and extreme Catholic faction of Quebec, Laurier has succeeded in uniting the two races. To this he gave his life, and his victory today will enable him to finish his work." This is the sort of ungenerous, unpatriotic and racial rubbish which makes fair-minded people in Ontario angry. In the contest which has just closed the Conservative party did not raise the race or religious cry in any part of Canada.

On the other hand, in Ontario a desperate, persistent and organized appeal was made, in secret to the French and Roman Catholic element to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the appeal was signally successful. Looking to the long future, it is fortunate for the Conservative party that it did not succeed in this election. The government will now have to face the results of maladministrations, failing revenues, heavy borrowings in the money markets, and the ever increasing burden of the Transcontinental Railway. The immediate future looks almost desperate to the party in office, and it is well that the government which made the situation will have to deal with it. There is a serious danger that if Borden had carried the country he would have become a sort of Conservative Mackenzie, and have gone out of office four or five years hence as a vacacious sacrifice for offences of his predecessors.

### NOTICE!

Strayed, from H. Amundson's, near Aspland school house, a dark iron gray horse, coming three, no brands, chunky, weight about 1100. Anyone knowing whereabouts of this horse will be suitably rewarded for information leading to recovery.

H. AMUNDSON  
Blackfalds.

### Tenders for Coal.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Lacombe will receive tenders for coal to be delivered at the Town Hall, for the balance of this year. Tenders to state price per ton delivered. Tenders received up to Tuesday, November 3rd, 1908, at 4 p. m.

By order of JAS. P. KENT,  
Chairman Fire, Water & Light Committee.

### Estray Notice.

Borrel pony, gelding, about ten years old; branded N over quarter circle on left shoulder, two lazy S's on right hip; small white snip. I. E. TAPLETT,  
Porcupine, Alta.

## Chamberlain's Remedies.

**Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.**

For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 35 cents; large size 50c.

**Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.**  
For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents.

**Chamberlain's Pain Balm.**  
An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

**Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.**  
For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.

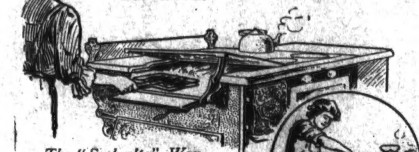
No better way than to improve the blood—cleanse and enrich it—give it nourishment and strength. This can be quickly done by Dr. Hamilton's Pills which have a vitalizing, purifying effect that is unequalled in any other medicine. With lots of pure rich blood circulating to all parts of the body, with snap and vim running through every vein and artery, robust health is inevitable. No cleansing building tonic is as good as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Sold by all dealers.

Pain will depart in exactly 30 minutes if one of Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets is taken. Pain anywhere, remember! Pain always means congestion, blood pressure—nothing else! Headache is blood pressure; toothache is blood pressure on the sensitive nerve. Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets—also called Pink Pain Tablets—quickly and safely coax this blood pressure away from pain centers. Painful periods with women get instant relief. 20 Tablets 50c. Sold by N. J. McDermid.

# Sask-alta Steel Range

## BROILING MEAT & TOASTING BREAD.

One way produces evenly broiled meat and evenly toasted bread without taxing the patience of the housewife. This way is represented by "Sask-alta" Range. The reason: "Sask-alta" Range has an Automatic Lift Top (Patented) in addition to regular Broiler Door; and this team works for the operator instead of making her work.



The "Sask-alta" Way

Another way produces unevenly broiled meat and unevenly toasted bread and taxes the patience of the housewife. This way is represented by most Ranges. The reason: Some Ranges have "only" a Broiler Door, others have a contrivance like that illustrated in top small drawing; both of which enjoy the distinction of tiring the arm that holds the broiler and tiring the eye that directs the arm.



Another Way



Still Another Way

# McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton, Calgary  
Campbell & Tittsworth, Local Agents

## GURNEY-OXFORD

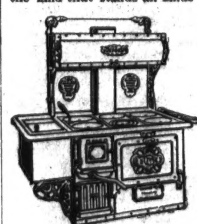
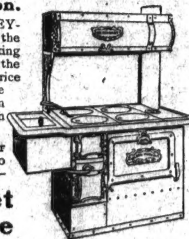
### means range perfection.

FOR years the name "GURNEY-OXFORD" has stood for the highest development in cooking ranges. No matter what conditions the range must meet, no matter what price you wish to pay, you will get more range efficiency for your money in the "Gurney-Oxford" lines than in any other that's built.

All our years of experience and our store of range knowledge is put into this, one of our latest productions—

### Golden Nugget Steel Range

is built of dead flat, patent levelled steel and lined with asbestos—the kind that stands all kinds of heat and never warps or cracks.



### GURNEY-OXFORD Chancellor Range

built of patent-levelled, dead-flat steel—will last a lifetime. Fitted with the Duplex reversible grate, which can be removed without disturbing the linings. The Gurney-Oxford Chancellor range saves food, fuel and worry, takes all the bother out of cooking.

The Gurney Standard Metal Co., Limited  
Morris & Taylor, SELLING AGENTS  
LACOMBE

It's supplied with the new Gurney-Oxford reversible grate, too. The grate with the interlocking teeth that cut off the dead ashes, when operated, and makes the fire respond quickly. No good coal drops through it either, every particle is burnt. That is one of this range's fuel-saving features.

The fire linings can be removed without disturbing the top—that means economical repairs. The Gurney-Oxford Golden Nugget Range is a high-price range with high-price efficiency. We would like to explain it to you in detail.

We know that once you have seen it you won't be satisfied until you have this labor-saving, fuel-saving range in your kitchen.